

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COMPARE THE WORK
ROYAL
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 87.

[8070]

No. 18,740. 號十四百七千八萬一第 日六初月五年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號四十月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 FEB MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 350 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1463

JUNORA.

WINE OF HEALTH.

AN
EXCELLENT
TONIC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[13]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FURST CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Killed Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2 deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
1898

A LING & CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1918. [1908]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 10.00 " " 10 "
10.00	to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.20	to 12.45 p.m. " " 10 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " 15 "
1.15	to 1.45 " " 10 "
1.45	to 2.15 " " 15 "
2.15	to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00	to 8.00 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
4.50 p.m.	and 8.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m. " " 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 " " 15 "
5.30	to 6.00 " " 10 "
6.00	to 6.30 " " 15 "
6.30	to 8.30 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all are not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1908]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 7 Local.	No. 8 Through Express.	No. 9 Local.	No. 10 Through Express.	No. 11 Local.	No. 12 Through Express.	No. 13 Local.	No. 14 Through Express.	No. 15 Local.	No. 16 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 18 Through Express.	No. 19 Local.	No. 20 Through Express.	No. 21 Local.	No. 22 Through Express.	No. 23 Local.
CANTON (Tai Shu Kan)	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
SHEK LUNG	arr.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
Shun Chui	arr.	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
Shing Shui	arr.	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Shing Shui	arr.	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10
Shing Shui	arr.	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20
Shing Shui	arr.	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Shing Shui	arr.	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40
Shing Shui	arr.	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50
Shing Shui	arr.	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
Shing Shui	arr.	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10
Shing Shui	arr.	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20
Shing Shui	arr.	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Shing Shui	arr.	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40
Shing Shui	arr.	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50
Shing Shui	arr.	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Slow.	No. 10 Local.	No. 14 Local.	No. 18 Local.	No. 14 Through Express.	No. 20 Local.	No. 22 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
East Ferry	6.30	7.00	8.00	10.15	1.05	1.55	2.45	5.05	7.15
Yau Ma Tei	6.40	7.10	8.10	10.25	1.15	2.05	2.55	5.15	7.25
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	7.20	8.20	10.35	1.25	2.15	3.05	5.25	7.35
Yau Ma Tei	7.00	7.30	8.30	10.45	1.35	2.25	3.15	5.35	7.45
Yau Ma Tei	7.10	7.40	8.40	10.55	1.45	2.35	3.25	5.45	7.55
Yau Ma Tei	7.20	7.50	8.50	11.05	1.55	2.45	3.35	5.55	8.05
Yau Ma Tei	7.30	8.00	9.00	11.15	2.05	2.55	3.45	6.05	8.15
Yau Ma Tei	7.40	8.10	9.10	11.25	2.15	3.05	3.55	6.15	8.25
Yau Ma Tei	7.50	8.20	9.20	11.35	2.25	3.15	4.05	6.25	8.35
Yau Ma Tei	8.00	8.30	9.30	11.45	2.35	3.25	4.15	6.35	8.45
Yau Ma Tei	8.10	8.40	9.40	11.55	2.45	3.35	4.25	6.45	8.55
Yau Ma Tei	8.20	8.50	9.50	12.05	2.55	3.45	4.35	6.55	9.05
Yau Ma Tei	8.30	9.00	10.00	12.15	3.05	3.55	4.45	7.05	9.15
Yau Ma Tei	8.40	9.10	10.10	12.25	3.15	4.05	4.55	7.15	9.25
Yau Ma Tei	8.50	9.20	10.20	12.35	3.25	4.15	5.05	7.25	9.35
Yau Ma Tei	9.00	9.30	10.30	12.45	3.35	4.25	5.15	7.35	9.45
Yau Ma Tei	9.10	9.40	10.40	12.55	3.45	4.35	5.25	7.45	9.55
Yau Ma Tei	9.20	9.50	10.50	1.05	3.55	4.45	5.35	7.55	10.05
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	10.00	11.00	1.15	4.05	4.55	5.45	8.05	10.15
Yau Ma Tei	9.40	10.10	11.10	1.25	4.15	5.05	5.55	8.15	10.25
Yau Ma Tei	9.50	10.20	11.20	1.35	4.25	5.15	6.05	8.25	10.35
Yau Ma Tei	10.00	10.30	11.30	1.45	4.35	5.25	6.15	8.35	10.45
Yau Ma Tei	10.10	10.40	11.40	1.55	4.45	5.35	6.25	8.45	10.55
Yau Ma Tei	10.20	10.50	11.50	2.05	4.55	5.45	6.35	8.55	11.05
Yau Ma Tei	10.30	11.00	12.00	2.15	5.05	5.55	6.45	9.05	11.15
Yau Ma Tei	10.40	11.10	12.10	2.25	5.15	5.65	6.55	9.15	11.25
Yau Ma Tei	10.50	11.20	12.20	2.35	5.25	5.75	7.05	9.25	11.35
Yau Ma Tei	11.00	11.30	12.30	2.45	5.35	5.85	7.15	9.35	11.45
Yau Ma Tei	11.10	11.40	12.40	2.55	5.45	5.95	7.25	9.45	11.55
Yau Ma Tei	11.20	11.50	12.50	3.05	5.55	6.05	7.35	9.55	12.05
Yau Ma Tei	11.30	12.00	1.00	3.15	5.65	6.15	7.45	10.05	12.15
Yau Ma Tei	11.40	12.10	1.10	3.25	5.75	6.25	7.55	10.15	12.25
Yau Ma Tei	11.50	12.20	1.20	3.35	5.85	6.35	7.65	10.25	12.35
Yau Ma Tei	12.00	12.30	1.30	3.45	5.95	6.45	7.75	10.35	12.45
Yau Ma Tei	12.10	12.40	1.40	3.55	6.05	6.55	7.85	10.45	12.55
Yau Ma Tei	12.20	12.50	1.50	4.05	6.15	6.65	7.95	10.55	1.05
Yau Ma Tei	12.30	1.00	2.00	4.15	6.25	6.75	8.05	11.05	1.15
Yau Ma Tei	12.40	1.10	2.10	4.25	6.35	6.85	8.15	11.15	1.25
Yau Ma Tei	12.50	1.20	2.20	4.35	6.45	6.95	8.25	11.25	1.35
Yau Ma Tei	1.00	1.30	2.30	4.45	6.55	7.05	8.35	11.35	1.45
Yau Ma Tei	1.10	1.40	2.40	4.55	7.05	7.15	8.45	11.45	1.55
Yau Ma Tei	1.20	1.50	2.50	5.05	7.15	7.25	8.55	11.55	2.05
Yau Ma Tei	1.30	1.60	3.00	5.15	7.25	7.35	8.65	12.05	2.15
Yau Ma Tei	1.40	1.70	3.10	5.25	7.35	7.45	8.75	12.15	2.25
Yau Ma Tei	1.50	1.80	3.20	5.35	7.45	7.55	8.85	12.25	2.35
Yau Ma Tei	2.00	1.90	3.30	5.45	7.55	7.65	8.95	12.35	2.45
Yau Ma Tei	2.10	2.00	3.40	5.55	7.65	7.75	9.05	12.45	2.55
Yau Ma Tei	2.20	2.10	3.50	5.65	7.75	7.85	9.15	12.55	2.65
Yau Ma Tei	2.30	2.20	4.00	5.75	7.85	7.95	9.25	1.05	2.75
Yau Ma Tei	2.40	2.30	4.10	5.85	7.95	8.05	9.35	1.15	2.85
Yau Ma Tei	2.50	2.40	4.20	5.95	8.05	8.15	9.45	1.25	2.95
Yau Ma Tei	3.00	2.50	4.30	6.05	8.15	8.25	9.55	1.35	3.05
Yau Ma Tei	3.10	2.60	4.40	6.15	8.25	8.35	9.65	1.45	3.15
Yau Ma Tei	3.20	2.70	4.50	6.25	8.35	8.45	9.75	1.55	3.25
Yau Ma Tei	3.30	2.80	4.60	6.35	8.45	8.55	9.85	1.65	3.35
Yau Ma Tei	3.40	2.90	4.70	6.45	8.55	8.65	9.95	1.75	3.45
Yau Ma Tei	3.50	3.00	4.80	6.55	8.65	8.75	10.05	1.85	3.55
Yau Ma Tei	4.00	3.10	4.90	6.65	8.75	8.85	10.15	1.95	3.65
Yau Ma Tei	4.10	3.20	5.00	6.75	8.85	8.95	10.25	2.05	3.75
Yau Ma Tei	4.20	3.30	5.10	6.85	8.95	9.05	10.35	2.15	3.85
Yau Ma Tei	4.30	3.40	5.20	6.95	9.05	9.15	10.45	2.25	3.95
Yau Ma Tei	4.40	3.50	5.30	7.05	9.15	9.25	10.55	2.35	4.05
Yau Ma Tei	4.50	3.60	5.40	7.15	9.25	9.35	10.65	2.45	4.15
Yau Ma Tei	5.00	3.70	5.50	7.25	9.35	9.45	10.75	2.55	4.25
Yau Ma Tei	5.10	3.80	5.60	7.35	9.45	9.55	10.85	2.65	4.35
Yau Ma Tei	5.20	3.90	5.70	7.45	9.55	9.65	10.95	2.75	4.45
Yau Ma Tei	5.30	4.00	5.80	7.55	9.65	9.75	11.05	2.85	4.55
Yau Ma Tei	5.40	4.10	5.90	7.65	9.75	9.85	11.15	2.95	4.65
Yau Ma Tei	5.50	4.20	6.00	7.75	9.85	9.95	11.25	3.05	4.75
Yau Ma Tei	6.00	4.30	6.10	7.85	9.95	10.05	11.35	3.15	4.85
Yau Ma Tei	6.10	4.40	6.20	7.95	10.05	10.15	11.45	3.25	4.95
Yau Ma Tei	6.20	4.50	6.30	8.05	10.15	10.25	11.55	3.35	5.05
Yau Ma Tei	6.30	4.60	6.40	8.15	10.25	10.35	11.65	3.45	5.15
Yau Ma Tei	6.40	4.70	6.50	8.25	10.35	10.45	11.75	3.55	5.25
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	4.80	6.60	8.35	10.45	10.55	11.85	3.65	5.35
Yau Ma Tei	7.00	4.90	6.70	8.45	10.55	10.65	11.95	3.75	5.45
Yau Ma Tei	7.10	5.00	6.80	8.55	10.65	10.75	12.05	3.85	5.55
Yau Ma Tei	7.20	5.10	6.90	8.65	10.75	10.85	12.15	3.95	5.65
Yau Ma Tei	7.30	5.20	7.00	8.75	10.85	10.95	12.25	4.05	5.75
Yau Ma Tei	7.40	5.30	7.10	8.85	10.95	11.05	12.35	4.15	5.85
Yau Ma Tei	7.50	5.40	7.20	8.95	11.05	11.15	12.45	4.25	5.95
Yau Ma Tei	8.00	5.50	7.30	9.05	11.15	11.25	12.55	4.35	6.05
Yau Ma Tei	8.10	5.60	7.40	9.15	11.25	11.35	1.05	4.45	6.15
Yau Ma Tei	8.20	5.70	7.50	9.25	11.35	11.45	1.15	4.55	6.25
Yau Ma Tei	8.30	5.80	7.60	9.35	11.45	11.55	1.25	4.65	6.35
Yau Ma Tei	8.40	5.90	7.70	9.45	11.55	12.05	1.35	4.75	6.45
Yau Ma Tei	8.50	6.00	7.80	9.55	12.05	12.15	1.45	4.85	6.55
Yau Ma Tei	9.00	6.10	7.90	9.65	12.15	12.25	1.55	4.95	6.65
Yau Ma Tei	9.10	6.20	8.00	9.75	12.25	12.35	1.65	5.05	6.75
Yau Ma Tei	9.20	6.30	8.10	9.85	12.35	12.45	1.75	5.15	6.85
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	6.40	8.20	9.95	12.45	12.55	1.85	5.25	6.95
Yau Ma Tei	9.40	6.50	8.30	10.05	12.55	1.05	1.95	5.35	7.05
Yau Ma Tei	9.50	6.60	8.40	10.15	1.15	2.05	2.05	5.45	7.15
Yau Ma Tei	10.00	6.70	8.50	10.25	1.25	2.15	2.15	5.55	7.25
Yau Ma Tei	10.10	6.80	8.60	10.35	1.35	2.25	2.25	5.65	7.35
Yau Ma Tei	10.20	6.90	8.70	10.45	1.45	2.35	2.35	5.75	7.45
Yau Ma Tei	10.30	7.00	8.80	10.55	1.55	2.45	2.45	5.85	7.55
Yau Ma Tei	10.40	7.10	8.90	10.65	1.65	2.55	2.55	5.95	7.65
Yau Ma Tei	10.50	7.20	9.00	10.75	1.75	2.65	2.65	6.05	7.75
Yau Ma Tei	11.00	7.30	9.10	10.85	1.85	2.75	2.75	6.15	7.85
Yau Ma Tei	11.10	7.40	9.20	10.95	1.95	2.85	2.85	6.25	7.95
Yau Ma Tei	11.20	7.50	9.30	11.05	2.05	2.95	2.95	6.35	8.05
Yau Ma Tei	11.30	7.60	9.40	11.15	2.15	3.05	3.05	6.45	8.15
Yau Ma Tei	11.40	7.70	9.50	11.25	2.25	3.15	3.15	6.55	8.25
Yau Ma Tei	11.50	7.80	9.60	11.35	2.35	3.25	3.25	6.65	8.35
Yau Ma Tei	12.00	7.90	9.70	11.45	2.45	3.35	3.35	6.75	8.45
Yau Ma Tei	12.10	8.00	9.80	11.55	2.55	3.45	3.45	6.85	8.55
Yau Ma Tei	12.20	8.10	9.90	12.05	2.65	3.55	3.55	6.95	8.65
Yau Ma Tei	12.30	8.20	10.00	12.15	2.75	3.65	3.65	7.05	8.75
Yau Ma Tei	12.40	8.30	10.10	12.25	2.85	3.75	3.75	7.15	8.85
Yau Ma Tei	12.50	8.40	10.20	12.35	2.95	3.85	3.85	7.25	8.95
Yau Ma Tei	1.00	8.50	10.30	12.45	3.05	3.95	3.95	7.35	9.05
Yau Ma Tei	1.10	8.60	10.40	12.55	3.15	4.05	4.05	7.45	9.15
Yau Ma Tei	1.20	8.70	10.50	1.05	3.25	4.15	4.15	7.55	9.25
Yau Ma Tei	1.30	8.80	10.60	1.15	3.35	4.25	4.25	7.65	9.35
Yau Ma Tei	1.40	8.90	10.70	1.25	3.45	4.35	4.35	7.75	9.45
Yau Ma Tei	1.50	9.00	10.80	1.35	3.55	4.45	4.45	7.85	9.55
Yau Ma Tei	2.00	9.10	10.90	1.45	3.65	4.55	4.55	7.95	9.65
Yau Ma Tei	2.10	9.20	11.00	1.55	3.75	4.65	4.65	8.05	9.75
Yau Ma Tei	2.20	9.30	11.10	1.65	3.85	4.75	4.75	8.15	9.85
Yau Ma Tei	2.30	9.40	11.20	1.75	3.95	4.85	4.85	8.25	9.95
Yau Ma Tei	2.40	9.50	11.30	1.85	4.05	4.95	4.95	8.35	10.05
Yau Ma Tei	2.50	9.60	11.40	1.95	4.15	5.05	5.05	8.45	10.15
Yau Ma Tei	2.60	9.70	11.50	2.05	4.25	5.15	5.15	8.55	10.25
Yau Ma Tei	2.70	9.80	11.60	2.15	4.35	5.25	5.25	8.65	10.35
Yau Ma Tei	2.80	9.90	11.70	2.25	4.45	5.35	5.35	8.75	

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. A REPLY TO MR. JENKIN.

I seem to have made you angry, Mr. Jenkin. The second series of interrogatories which you trumpet forth have no acid flavour. Why do you labour a point that is perfectly clear? Why do you repeat queries which have already been fully answered? I told you plainly at the outset that a number of men would not remain here, where it was considered essential that they should remain, unless they were brought under an Act of Conscription. They did not want any excuse to keep their jobs. There is a sneer in the form of your first question which leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth. It is unworthy of you. In no circumstances will these men be content to remain. Was it strange, was it unreasonable, seeing that they are forced to keep away from the fighting in which they are anxious to take part, that they should demand that that force be exerted only after conscription? To my mind their position is unassailable. Even now it is sometimes unthinkingly said:—“Oh, if a man really wanted to go no power could stop him.” I tell you it is not so. It is these men, Mr. Jenkin—loyal, patriotic, absolutely sincere—upon whom you now cast aspersions with all the publicity which you can command. Your innuendoes are bitterly resented. It was to save themselves from such critics as you, if by chance they had to remain, that they adopted the attitude they did.

For whom are you holding a brief? Is it the Government? Whoever gave you your instructions has only given you half a case. You appear to be particularly ill-informed. I will now give you a few more facts, and then, perhaps, you will drop the “argument” and apologise to those whom you have endeavoured to hold up to ridicule. Over a year ago a deputation of eligible men waited upon H.E. the Governor and asked that they might be freed from their bondage and allowed to fight for their country. “But Pharaoh hardened his heart and would not let the people go.” Again the young men proffered a request. If you cannot let us go, give us at least a certificate which we may be able to produce as proof that we did not shrink on the time of our Empire’s greatest need.” But Pharaoh consulted the tablets bound in red tape and replied that the laws of the land would not permit the issue of any such certificates under a Military Service Ordinance. Only under conscription could such certificates be granted. The young men were of such single purpose that they ventured to criticise this strange decree. “If, my lord and master, you can prevent us from doing our duty as we see it, surely, you can give us your decision in writing to serve as a shield against the slings and arrows of those who will cast doubt upon our sincerity.” But Pharaoh replied:—“What I have said, I have said.”

The young men, I have said, took counsel among themselves. We are told, they said, that we are essential to the Colony, but it is whispered that there are still a few who could be spared. Well, let those men stand forth and take our jobs. If there are unessential men who will not go, let them carry on in our place, and let us do the fighting. We shall not regard them as usurpers; we will welcome them with our whole heart and soul as those who will relieve us from an intolerable position. It was this attitude which led them to force the hands of those in authority over them until an Act of Conscription was placed on the Statute Book. It is to these men, Mr. Jenkin, that you address the following insulting questions:—

Is it true that the commercial houses pressed for the general application of conscription to this Colony for men, married and single, in order that you might remain content to continue at your Post?

Did you consider from whence these married men were going to come?

Did you know that they were not to be drawn from your own number?

Is it not a pretty heavy price for your contentment?

Will you sit tight?

I hold no brief for anyone, but a more unjust and mischievous form of attack it would be impossible to conceive. It is mud-throwing in the hope that some will stick and hurt. It is ingenious because it takes for granted something which has no existence in fact. You have taken, apparently, a leaf from the book of that celebrated Counsel, who once asked a witness whether he had stopped beating his wife and demanded a plain “yes” or “no” for an answer.

Those who asked for Conscription, those who have all along clamoured for it—to guard themselves from such ungenerous critics as you, Mr. Jenkin—are wholeheartedly desirous of going to the Front. They do not care about the details of the measure. They do not want others to make a sacrifice in order that they may be given a “clean ticket.” They do not care whether others go or stay. This surely should be enough to convince any reasonable man of their disinterested willingness to serve, and I will not pursue the matter further.

I am not a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, but the stand the Committee have taken appears to me to be absolutely sound. They can not spare more men if a great part of their business is not to go by the board. They asked for conscription for a two-fold reason—first, to provide men of whom it was still probable that some few

A PARABLE.

Now it came to pass that there was war in the land. And the men of the island called Hong were exceeding hardy and warlike, and some of them said:—“Let us go home and fight, for we are sorely needed.” And some went to fight, but there were many that said within themselves:—“Wherefore should we fight when there are others to fight for us?” and, besides, peradventure we might get killed and then some unworthy person would “swank” in our places. And some hid themselves in their dens and became indispensable, while others discovered that their heart or limbs were bad and thus they did not serve.

Now it came to pass that a certain Chamber, which controlled many men, said:—“Behold, all our men are valiant and wish to fight, and verily we shall lose them all, for they love fighting. Let us therefore ask for conscription and get our men exempted, so that they cannot fight, and though they be alive after the war, yet shall it not be a reproach unto them.” And lo! conscription came, but it was not pleasant to the men of the Chamber, who were shorn of their power. So they protested and tried to cast away their own child. But they could not do so, for conscription was in the hands of wily men and clever.

Now a certain man called Jen taunted the men of the Chamber with these things, saying words which were exceeding bitter. And the men of the Chamber were very angry, for inadvertently they had raised the most expensive army in the world. For behold, the wives of the men of Hong received \$200 per month and plenty of “cumshaw” for their children when their men went to fight. But men from other lands who were also brave and warlike received none of these things. Moreover, there were sailors and soldiers in Hong who had fought in the war and did bear honourable wounds, and these men had scarce enough to live on, although the men of the Chamber once saved them from actual misery. Nevertheless, there were still heroes in Hong, whose salary was only a few shillings weekly, which, when converted into dollars at two and five or six, left very little for pleasure. But these men were common men, whereas those of Hong waxed fat and prosperous, and some indeed were super-men. And it came to pass that there was in the island of Hong a long and bitter controversy as to which of these super-men should be allowed to go and which kept behind. And some wanted to go, but there were many who wanted not to go, and some who were not anxious to go quickly were given many months to arrange their affairs. But meanwhile the war raged fiercely.

And it came to pass when all were ready to go, many moons had elapsed and many men had been killed. Therefore peace was declared, but the enemy had gained many lands and would not give them up without recompense. Therefore the island of Hong was given to the enemy in exchange for that which he held. Then the wealth of the men of Hong was taken from them; their women and children were ill-treated, and they that stayed behind became even as slaves and were kept in great subjection. And their misery was so great that they would fain have fought, but lo! it was then too late. And they lost the freedom that their fathers and their fathers’ fathers had fought for and won for them, and ended their days in shame and poverty.

WHILE ROME BURNS.

might be spared if the Bill was of general application; and, secondly, that those remaining might be satisfied in their consciences, that they were doing their duty to the Empire. When it was found that only men of “pure European descent” were to be taken, they realised that the results must be negligible, but the Bill was proceeded with on the understanding that British interests, which now appeared to be in grave danger, should be adequately safeguarded. As far as this talk of caring for their own interests at the expense of other interests in the Colony is concerned, I think the Chamber might reasonably say it presumes that those other interests have already made sacrifices similar to the commercial and, therefore, need not be afraid of differential treatment.

There is one other point about which a great deal has been written—the substantial commercial majority” on the Tribunal. It is said that this was demanded in order, once again, to guard the commercial houses. What about the unlimited power of appeal? Upon the Executive Council two lawyers had seats as compared with one commercial man. Naturally, considering all the circumstances which have led to the introduction of conscription, when, at the last moment, the Attorney-General spoke of the necessity there might be of closing down small businesses and seriously curtailing others, the unofficial members presumably considered that the understanding to safeguard British trade interests was being ignored. They were given an assurance in your own words, Mr. Jenkin, that trade in and out of the Colony would be safeguarded; but would you, as a lawyer, be satisfied with an oral assurance when the safeguards might just as easily have been embodied in the Bill. If you are fair, you will admit that you would not. You would be the first to argue that a written contract must be assumed to embody the full result of the negotiations between the parties to it. Therefore there was nothing strange or unreasonable in the opposition of the unofficial members to the third reading.

Finally, Mr. Jenkin, you are curious as to the identity of “Roderick Random.” Well, I promise to let you into the secret when we are drilling together at Kiroke.

RODERICK RANDOM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

“WILL THEY SIT TIGHT?”

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”)

SIR,—The one question to which the married men affected by the Bill want an answer is this:—Can any one prevent any single man from going to the front if he really wants to go? Let us imagine that we had a Rupert Brooke (quoted so aptly by the Governor on Empire Day) amongst us, and that he had made up his mind to go. (He would, of course, have gone three years ago.) If his employer had talked about money, or trade, Rupert Brooke would have spoken of the soul and have said, in words that would have become immortal and have made Hongkong famous, something to remind us of other words spoken nearly two thousand years ago, and true for all Eternity. “What does it profit a man . . . ?” Why! it is the very essence of this war that the British are fighting to save souls, and the Germans are fighting to extend their trade.

After August, 1914, any single man could have thrown up his job, refused to work for any employer—including the local Government—and no judge or jury in the Colony would have dared to put him in prison if he gave as a reason that he wanted to go to the front. And if he had gone to prison he would indeed have shown that the spirit is greater than money. Who will do it now?

This talk of trade and “Imperial interests” is mostly camouflage and selfishness. Does any sane person imagine that Mr. Holyoak’s firm, Mr. Stabb’s firm or Mr. Landale’s firm would shut down entirely if all the single young men left them at once? Would any other concern cease to exist? The profits might be less—they should pay excess profits whatever happens—and the inconvenience might be great. But let us drop this talk about money, and retaining jobs, to young men who, if they are like their brothers in England, want to give something that money cannot buy.

Mr. Holyoak, “the people’s tribune,” may represent the vested interests of the Chamber of Commerce, but he ignores the sentiment of the British women of the Colony. Suppose he were 39 years of age. Would his wife like him to go to India or Mesopotamia, while young men remain to increase dividends and play games in Hongkong? Any constitutional reform, worth the name, would give women the vote, and if the British women of this Colony could vote on this matter not a single British unmarried young man would be in Hongkong next month. Mr. Holyoak wants to help to win the war; but, like the man in the parable, he is now “sorrowful” because he may have to give up a little of that thing, trade, for which the Germans waged this war. And married men, with families, like you and my husband, Mr. Editor, are to be sent away from the Colony in order to make widows and orphans, so that the young men may remain “content.” And the excuse which Mr. Holyoak and the Chamber of Commerce will use to console the widow and the fatherless will be that their young men are more expert than my husband or myself at adding up their money. They will solemnly insult me with a story that the minutest fraction of the trade of the Empire was worth all my tears and agony and my children’s loss of a father. In times of peace, trade is important and, if conducted honestly, it is patriotic. In times of war, it is an outrage to tell young men that trade is of more importance than guns in the trenches. And “the fighting age” is from 18 to 30 years.

Sixty or seventy years ago the Americans had a great trade in the Far East. They lost most of it; but the war for which they sacrificed their trade gave to the world, for fifty years, a charter of liberty. It gave to the American nation a soul. It was worth losing a little trade to do that. Will Hongkong find its soul?

Let us drop the camouflage of the youth supporting his mother or sister. By all means insure him, but his mother can shape her future without him; my fatherless children will lose their guide in life.

There are “funk holes” in Hongkong, and the women know where they are. Influence will be used to throw a smoke screen over the “heroes” who will stay in the “funk holes” while the fathers are sent to stop German bullets. Youth under thirty will come before the Tribunal, and “influence” will whisper mysteriously about “Imperial interests.” We shall be told, without a smile, that young schoolmasters for Chinese are

doing Imperial work, while my British boys are now being taught by women because the youthful masters are doing their duty at the front.

Until this wretched and sordid episode took place I loved Hongkong, I asked for no better inspiration for my children than the story of what their fathers did to build up this Colony. If it were swept bare of buildings by German guns tomorrow, it would still remain an inspiration for our sons. They would, as soon as the war was ended, commence again to do what their forefathers did, and, if we win the war, they would rebuild a new and a greater Hongkong. We can, if we are British, win in trade after the war. (If we lose the war, nothing matters.) But to do anything great in a world stricken by this awful calamity, we shall need great men. We shall need men with a vision beyond their lodgers. There is little hope of a generation of single young men who will remain here to see women made widows and children made orphans, because they did not go to the war. There is still less hope of that generation that bids them remain “content” with legislation designed to “whitewash” them at the expense of the agony of women and children.

The young men in England gave the only possible answer more than two years ago. What will the young men of Hongkong do? Will they make the name of this Colony a by-word? Let them go now, and then, if needs be, we will cheerfully send the married men to fill up the gaps in their ranks. “Will they sit tight?” Upon their answer rests the fair name of the Colony.—Yours faithfully,

MATERFAMILIAS.

SHORT-SIGHTED PEOPLE “LOOKING TO KIRKIE.”

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”)

SIR,—May I seek the favour of a little of your valuable space to ask Mr. P. H. Holyoak to enlighten short-sighted people like “Looking to Kirkie” (by the way, does he know what Kirkie is like?) what it really means if we lose our grip of Far Eastern trade? I suppose “Looking to Kirkie,” when the war is over, will be looking to Hongkong and squeal if his job is not ready and waiting for him. Commercial men like Mr. Holyoak can explain better than I exactly what will happen if local firms are so depleted of their staffs as to make it impossible for them to compete with near neighbours (italics please, Mr. Editor). I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

“BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.”

THE ISSUE OBSCURE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”)

SIR,—Though it appears hard to realize it after reading some of the recent correspondence about the Conscription Bill, it is doubtless the wish of everyone “to let us many men as possible go, taking into account Imperial necessities.” This is surely the only basis on which patriots should work, and the sooner such letters as that written by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, and which appeared in your paper this morning, are stopped the better. They merely obscure the issue and it is hard to keep them free of personal animus.

The duty of the Tribunal is to free the maximum number of men and exempt the minimum. This will satisfy the men attacked by Mr. Jenkin, and I trust, not unduly depress others (if any) not considered in his letter who have been sitting as tight as they know.—Yours faithfully,

“TIRED.”

Hongkong, 13th June, 1918.

“THE HONGKONG CONSCRIPT.”

The Hongkong conscript nearly always suffers with his heart. It plays a mighty part. Any unusual exercise would put him “in the cart.”

The Hongkong conscript very often has defective sight. He can’t tell black from white. He’s never certain—quite. It won’t be worth a tinker’s dam to send him home to fight.

The Hongkong conscript usually has water on the knee. In a very marked degree—As bad as bad can be. In fact, except when playing games, he’s hardly ever free.

The Hongkong conscript’s teeth are very often troublesome. They irritate the gum. They affect the cerebrium. If he had to live on bully beef it would quite upset his “tum.”

The Hongkong conscript’s wife and child, it must be made quite clear, are simply Vere de Vere. They prompt the ready tear. In every sense they seem to be Exceptionally dear.

The Hongkong conscript’s business worth has many times been told. His gifts are manifold. He can’t be bought or sold. But to send him home to England will cost his weight in gold.

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Top Floor,
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1187

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

TICKET HOLDERS at the Match between Messrs S. E. GREEN and NG SZE KWONG played last WEDNESDAY will have an opportunity of exchanging their Tickets For New Tickets.

Particulars will be announced later.

P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. 2137

G. R.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of JOHN HOPKINS JONES, late of Waterford, temporarily residing at Victoria, Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above estate to the 15th day of July, 1918.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1918.

HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Administrator. 2138

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Re BEHRAM KAIKOSHURU BEHRAMJI MEHTA, otherwise known as BEHRAM KAIKOSHURU BEHRAMJI MEHTA, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above estate to the 15th day of July, 1918.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their claims in to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1918.
Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARRISON,
Solicitors for the Administrator. 2139

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of FONG HING, formerly carrying on business as a shoemaker under the name of the YUE CHING Firm at 289, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above estate to the 15th day of July, 1918.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their claims to HUGH ADAM NISBET, of the Supreme Court, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Official Administrator of the Estate of the above-named deceased, by the above date.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1918.
JOHN S. STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrator, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong. 2140

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM
LLOYD"

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo from SAN FRANCISCO originally shipped per
S.S. "VONDEL,"

S.S. "GOETIUS,"

AND

S.S. "ORANJE"

Are hereby notified that their cargoes, having arrived per
S.S. "KANGAEAN"

will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th June, at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1918. 2141

LOST.

SMALL WHITE FOX TERRIER. Brown Head. Small black spot on back. Answers "Pox." Tel. 1913, or note to "G.H.B." Care of "Daily Press" Office. 2142

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING of MOTORISTS will be held TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 14th June, 1918, at 5.15 P.M., at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.

All owners of Motor Cars or Motor Cycles are requested to attend.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. 2123

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 14th June, 1918, commencing at 11 A.M., In Several Lighters off the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s premises (Kowloon),
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),
29,578½ SACKS FLOUR.

All more or less damaged by Sea-water ex s.s. "Titaroom."
On view now.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer. 2128

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Rubber Sheets of all kinds and sizes; Rubber Hoses and Pipes of all sizes and styles; Rubber Erasers; Rubber Toys; Rubber Balls; Rubber Belting for Machinery; Tyres for Motor Cars, Cycles, and Carriages; Divers' Clothing; Rubber Shoes; Rubber Boots; Ebonite, etc., etc.
Correspondence Invited. 2112

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Raffles Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917 in time to present to the Meeting, and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1918. 2135

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE:—

5 Head of very small Indian Cattle (Cows) (one in calf).
225 lbs. Butter.
27 lbs. Suet (in Tins).
130 Bottles Pickles.
30 lbs. Preserved Vegetables.
117 Bottles Vinegar.
75½ lbs. Raisins (Sultanas).

The five head of Cattle can be seen in the Malo Transport Matched Stables (alongside Nathan Road), Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, and the Butter, etc., at the Army Service Corps Supply Store, Wellington Barracks, Queen's Road.

Written offers for the above will be received at the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T. Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, up to 12 Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1918. 2123

WANTED.

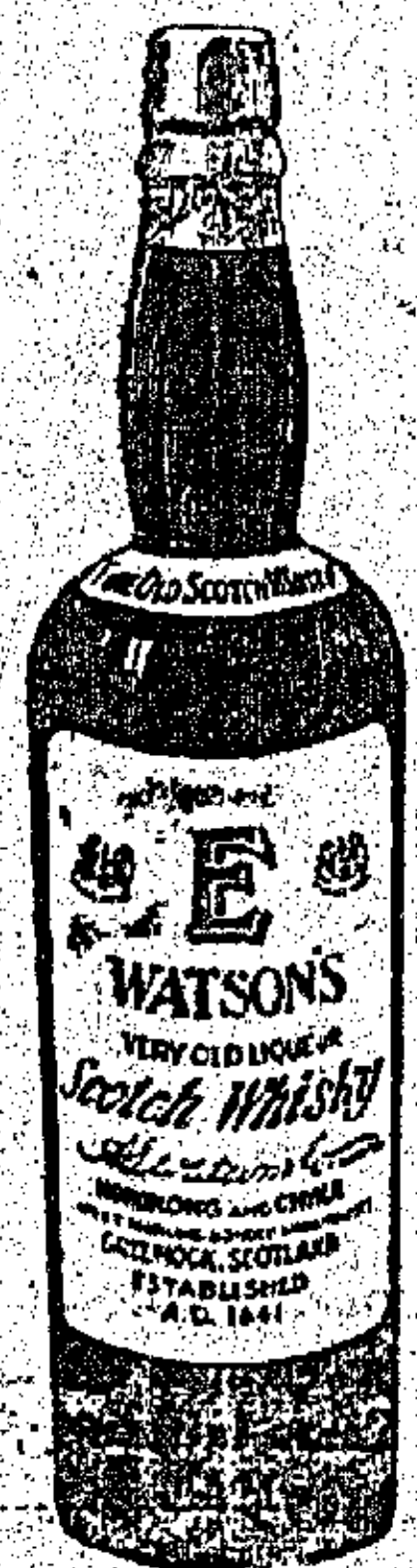
AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to:—
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INTIMATION

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14TH JUNE, 1918.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

In dismissing the action brought by Li Hong Mi, a natural-born British subject, praying for a Deportation Order issued against him by the local Government to be set aside, the Chief Justice made the following significant observations:—"The local Legislature has entrusted to a Government official powers of a most exceptional character; and it has, in express and unequivocal terms, given to the Governor-in-Council powers that override the generally accepted principles of the Common Law of England affecting the liberty of the subject; and in clear language it has provided that these powers cannot be challenged, assuming that the arbitrary procedure laid down by the Ordinance is complied with. This Court, therefore, has no power to overrule its actions." The case, it will be remembered, was argued for seven days before the Full Court, and in the course of it a number of extremely interesting points were raised. The plaintiff, who was a Government interpreter for many years until his retirement on pension, was arrested on a warrant on November 5th last year under the Deportation Ordinance, which had been passed the previous month, and was lodged in Victoria Gaol, where his fingerprints were taken in the presence of several convicted criminals and he was physically examined by an Indian member of the goal staff. Shortly afterwards, without being allowed to consult a solicitor, he was taken before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, by whom he was informed that the offence alleged against him was the practice of champagne. He was not, however, allowed to see a single word of the evidence upon which this charge was based, or to know who his accusers were, much less to cross

examine them. He was questioned for about forty minutes, and gave a full general denial of the vague allegations brought against him, which, he contended, was all that he could do, as the circumstances precluded him from effectively making any defence. In the only instance in which a specific charge was brought—misappropriation of money collected for costs in a certain action—Li Hong Mi suggested certain means of investigating the matter and, as a result, nothing more was heard of it. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs forwarded an adverse report to the Executive Council, of which he is a member, and an Order for Deportation followed. The plaintiff contended that the Ordinance under which the proceedings were taken was *ultra vires* because it conflicted with the rights secured by Magna Charta and was repugnant to natural justice. The Government's reply was that they were justified in the course they took by the provisions of the Ordinance, and that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The Colonial Laws Validity Act removed all doubts as to the right of the local Legislature to pass any Ordinance which did not conflict with a law that had been expressly extended to the Colony by the British Parliament. With this qualification, there was, therefore, no limit whatever to the powers of the Legislature to pass any Ordinance which in its opinion was conducive to "the peace, order, and good government of the Colony." If the local Legislature saw fit to pass an Ordinance against one man personally which would deprive him of his property, his civil rights, and even his life, it had the power to do so, subject only to the Royal veto. It will be seen that the Court upholds this view, but the Chief Justice considers it "most desirable" that the case should be taken to the Privy Council. According to Mr. ALABASTER (who, with the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., represented the plaintiff) this is the first time in the history of British Colonial legislation that a natural-born British subject has been made liable to absolute and unconditional banishment. The Ordinance, it was pointed out, gave the Governor-in-Council power to send a person convicted under it anywhere, but it was urged that the only place which was bound to receive him was the place to which he belonged. The Crown could not get rid of the obligations which were accepted in exchange for allegiance. A place of settlement was acquired at birth in this case it was Penang—but another could also be gained by residence, and the plaintiff therefore "belonged" to Hongkong, where he had resided for so great a part of his life. It is impossible to review the case without a feeling of surprise that it should be possible for the Governor of a Crown Colony, with the aid of an automatic official majority, to make a law, possessing all the authority of a law passed through both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, depriving a British subject of his birth-right—the right to the protection of the regularly constituted Courts in a criminal charge, and substitute for it what has been not inaptly likened to "Star Chamber" procedure. We wonder whether the unofficial members of the Legislative Council realised their responsibility when they assented to the Bill without a single word of discussion. We notice that, in moving the second reading, the Attorney-General explained that the measure gave power to banish any person who was "guilty" of the malpractices referred to in specified paragraphs. It will be noticed in this connection, that the Chief Justice said, in the course of his judgment: "We are asked to assume that the Governor-in-Council had before it proper and sufficient evidence to support the allegations, and that the reports on which the allegations were based justified such allegations. In my opinion we are not called upon to assume anything of this kind. We are bound by the language of the Ordinance, and the Court has no power to assail it."

Mr. S. E. Green has recovered from the attack of cramp that caused his breakdown in the tennis tournament on Wednesday evening.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Wednesday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 4 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 4 (2 deaths).

By means of a subscription list, some raffia and an auction held at the British Consulate at Amoy on Empire Day some \$8,500 (about £1,400) were collected for the King George's Fund for Sailors.

RECENT FIRE AT YAUMATI.
ENQUIRY SUGGESTED BY AN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

An enquiry was held by Mr. J. R. Wood of the Magistracy yesterday afternoon into the cause of the fire which broke out at the Kwong Hang Cheong timber yard, Yaumati, on June 1st. Mr. F. X. d'Almada represented the owners of the timber yard, and Mr. Bulmer Johnson appeared for the Commercial Union Insurance Company, at whose request the enquiry was held.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson asked that the enquiry might be adjourned as Mr. Lammert, who had been instructed by the Commercial Union to make a valuation of the damage, had been unable to complete the work.

Mr. Wood—What is the dispute? Are you disputing the entire claim or is it simply a question of amount?

Mr. Johnson—I cannot say. Circumstances seemed to point to the advisability of holding an enquiry and we simply desire all the facts brought to light.

Mr. Wood eventually decided to take what evidence there happened to be available and then to adjourn.

Inspector Gerrard said that after the Fire Brigade arrived on the scene it took an hour to get the fire under control, and about three hours to extinguish it. He inspected the yard after the fire had been put out, but he found no sign that would suggest arson. He had, however, been particularly struck by the short space of time which passed before the whole yard was ablaze, especially as there had been a fire also in the yard on May 15th, and on that occasion he had not been able to find any cause to which the outbreak might be attributed. He produced the books kept by the owners of the business.

Sergeant Murphy, who was in charge of the Fire Brigade, also gave evidence, and a Chinese woman, who lives in a house adjoining the premises, said that she had seen the fire burning in three different parts of the yard.

The enquiry was then adjourned until Mr. Lammert had made his valuation and a day convenient to all parties concerned could be fixed for the further hearing.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

HARBOURING THREE YOUNG
WOMEN WITH INTENT TO
SELL THEM.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, an old Chinese man and woman were charged with harbouring three young women, between the ages of 20 and 25 years, with the intention of selling or otherwise disposing of them.

The women were taken on board the s.s. *Tung Seng* on June 1st, but were rescued by the Police.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs prosecuted, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada defended.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case, fixing bail at \$500 each.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER
WEDDING.SECOND LIST OF HONGKONG
CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Gedge, Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Purves, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. Sachse, Mrs. Harold Macfarlane, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Savile E. Hudson, Mrs. Gloyd, Miss Manuk, Mrs. Murray Scott, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. A. M. Thornhill, Mrs. Titcher, Miss Ventris, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Crapnell, Mrs. B. Branch, Mrs. Ross Thomson, Mrs. Pearce, Miss M. Rodger, Miss D. Rodger, Mrs. Lau Tak-po, Mrs. Lau Lu-chung, Mrs. Galluzzi, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. A. G. Gordon, and Mrs. McPherson.—Total \$646.00.

1st list \$335.50

2nd list 310.50

\$1,491.50

GOVERNMENT OFFICES FROM
THE INSIDE.

Mr. C. J. Dennis recently resigned his Government position in order to devote himself unreservedly to literature. He evidently writes with first-hand knowledge (says the *N.C. Daily News*):—

"They link in every Government lair.

"Mid docket dull and dusty file.

Solemnly afloat in an easy chair

Pondering a minute of time that air

In departmental style.

In every office, on every floor,

Are Swanks, and Swanks, distracting

Swanks.

And Aching Swanks a score,

Under Swanks galore."

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEMENOFF'S RETREAT FROM THE
ONON RIVER.

LONDON, June 11th.
A message from Peking, dated June 5th, states that after an indecisive engagement Semenov's forces on May 30th retreated from the Onon River owing to a flanking movement by the enemy cavalry.

THE CHAOTIC STATE OF
SIBERIA.

Fugitives from Siberia report insurrections in most Siberian towns. The peasants and workmen of Irkutsk are joining Czechoslovaks against the Soviets.

The telegraphs are interrupted in western Siberia.

Food riots are occurring at Omsk.

EXCESSES OF NORTHERN TROOPS.

SHANGHAI, June 12th.
The Northern troops have devastated Hunan, burned down the town of Liling, and sacked Paoting.

Wherever the troops pass they spread ruin, murder, and rape.

PREFERENCE SHOWN TO
GERMANS OVER BRITISH.

There is a very marked contrast between the difficulty experienced by the British Mission in obtaining a guard and the action of a Staff Officer in spontaneously protecting the Germans.

LOSS OF MAILS FROM HOME.

LONDON, June 12th.
The Post Office announces the loss at sea, through enemy action, of parcels for China, the Dutch Indies, Hongkong, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and the Straits Settlements, which were received at the General Post Office, London, for despatch from May 16th and 20th inclusive.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, June 12th.

THE SPECIAL PARLIAMENT.
The opening of the Special Parliament took place to-day.

BANDITS IN SHUN-TAK.
It is reported that three large bodies of bandits are now disturbing the Shun-tak district. Many of the troops from Heng-shan have joined them, and the trouble is growing worse. The Magistrate has requested the Canton authorities to send troops and has declared martial-law in the district-city.

SWATOW REPORTS.
It is stated that the previous report that Swatow was occupied, is untrue. The report was due to the fact that the Fukien troops had taken and retaken Wong Kong (near Swatow). When Wong Kong was first taken the authorities in Swatow escaped, but they returned when it was recaptured by the Canton forces. Wong Kong was again occupied by the Northern troops, a regiment of natives recruited from Swatow having surrendered, but it was recaptured when reinforcements were brought up to assist the Canton forces.

The Magistrate of Ching Hoi district (near Swatow) has reported that several gunboats have been driven off by gunfire.

It is reported that fighting has continued bitterly on the Lui Chow front during the last few days. Lui Chow city, it is said, was captured by the Canton troops after bombardment.

Another reliable message states that the people of Lui Chow have appointed representatives to request the Canton leaders to stop fighting on condition that Lung's troops evacuate the city, and return to King Chow. The matter has been referred to the Tuchun for consideration and meanwhile there is a suspension of hostilities.

GENERAL LUK.
General Luk, after consultations with his leaders in Nanning, recently returned to his native village in the Mo-Ming district. He will proceed to inspect the defences on the Kwangsi borders, and then perhaps take a trip to Wuchow.

GENERAL LUK.
We are informed that General Lung Chai-kuang, has succeeded in obtaining funds for military purposes from the Peking Government. He has sent officers to recruit new troops from Fungien province, and will return with an army to attack Kwangtung again.

THE WAR.

GERMANS ADVANCING SLOWLY AT HEAVY COST

BLOODY FIGHTING CONTINUES.

SEVERAL ANXIOUS DAYS AHEAD.

SPLENDID AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT IN FRANCE.

ALLIED RESOURCES TO BE POOLED.

ALLIED AIRMEN GIVE NO REST TO THE KAISER'S HORDES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 12th.
12.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We repulsed raiders on the night of June 8th on our post at Aveluy Wood.

We carried out a successful raid in Boyelles taking a few prisoners. There was hostile artillery at intervals during the night westward of Lens.

ENEMY AIRMEN DESTROY THEIR OWN AEROPLANES.

LONDON, June 11th.
11.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting on June 11th, states:—The fine weather has been productive of great aerial activity.

Our flyers accomplished wonderful feats on June 8th.

One of our fighting machines, leading a patrol, met a Halberstadt, which fired a green light and did not show a disposition to escape. Suspecting a trap the British machine hovered round, whereupon six albatrosses entered the scene. The rest of the British patrol coming up gave battle, when six more albatrosses appeared and dived upon the first half dozen which they mistook for enemies. A regular *melée* ensued into which our patrol plunged causing the Halberstadt and two albatrosses to crash, and sending down several others without control.

EARLIER CABLES.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, June 11th.
10.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The total prisoners captured in the successful operation southward of Morlaucourt was 293, of whom five were officers.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Our airmen on the French battlefield, despite cloudy weather, worked early and late dropping eight tons of bombs on troops, transports, ammunition dumps, guns and trenches. Direct hits were obtained on the railway at Royes-sur-Matz and on concentrations of infantry in the triangle from Montdidier, Riquebourg and Roye.

Low-fliers machine-gunned every target offered along the roads behind the fighting line with an immense number of rounds, with good effect.

We shot down in this area six aeroplanes and brought down seven uncontrollable. We lost two machines.

There is little activity on the British front. One German aeroplane was destroyed and one driven down uncontrollable. We lost two machines.

Night-fliers dropped seven tons of bombs on Cambrai and Bapaume. All our machines returned.

SUCCESSFUL AUSTRALIAN EFFORT.

LONDON, June 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—The operation carried out by the Australians was a complete success on the night of June 10th in the neighbourhood of Morlaucourt. The line south of the village was advanced to a depth of nearly half-a-mile over a mile-and-a-half front. Prisoners captured numbered 233, and 21 machine-guns and a trench-mortar were also captured.

We successfully raided during the night north-west of Morlaucourt, south of the Scarpe, and east of Nieppe Forest, capturing prisoners and two machine-guns and inflicting numerous casualties. The enemy raided a post in Aveluy Wood. One British soldier is missing.

There was active artillery and a gas-shell attack during the night west of Lens.

GERMAN BOMBER DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—A patrol Lieutenant saw a big German bombing machine caught by our searchlight. He pursued it, getting within twenty-five yards. He emptied the drum of his Lewis gun and sent the machine down in flames. This is the first occasion on which an enemy machine has been brought down at night on this front by aerial attack.

A British patrol of eight machines met and engaged a formation of 40 Germans, four of which were sent crashing to earth, while a fifth staggered off out of control. The remainder were driven off.

Our airmen, co-operating with the French on the Aisne front, are doing admirable work. On June 9th they fired 30,000 rounds and dropped 300 tons of bombs on enemy troops and transport.

GERMAN LOSSES EXPLAINED.

LONDON, June 11th.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent on the French front says:—Owing to the heavily-fortified Allied front now being attacked, and knowing that no surprise is obtainable, General von Hutier has been compelled to throw in new forces at a greater rate than in the previous stages of the offensive. This is the reason of the immensity of the German losses.

GERMANY'S PRODIGIOUS EFFORT.

PARIS, June 11th.

The well-known military critic, M. Henri Bidou, writing in the *Journal des Debats*, bases his hope of an Allied success upon the stupendous wastage of German effectives. In the first two offensives this year the enemy employed the equivalent of 200 divisions, and he threw in the equivalent of a further 53 in the offensive commencing on May 27th, and a further 15 in the present attacks. Mr. Bidou maintains that this prodigious effort cannot be kept up indefinitely.

He calculates that we are approaching the time when the German Army will have reached a state of dangerous fatigue, which will synchronise with the final preparedness of America's young and vigorous army which is thirsting for action.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 11th.
11.55 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Our counter-attack stopped the enemy's break through on the Corbie-Bray road.

We are fighting in the neighbourhood of Courcelles and Mery.

We captured the ridge eastward of Mery, penetrating the fourth enemy position, and throwing back the enemy on Aronde.

We stormed the heights at Marque Eglise and Vignemont Hill, and advanced as far as Antheuil.

We pressed forward southward of the Oise as far as Ribecourt.

Our prisoners have been increased by 10,000.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

THOUSAND PRISONERS AND SEVERAL GUNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 12th.
3.30 a.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—The battle continues to-day from Montdidier to the Oise. On the left, our troops, supported by tanks, counter-attacked in the afternoon on a front of twelve kilometres between Rubescourt and St. Maur, notwithstanding desperate resistance, we reached the southern approaches to Lofrey and captured the height between Courcelles and Mortimer. We carried our lines over two kilometres east of Mery, also recaptured Belloy and Tioisgenlis and reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur. The enemy lost heavily and left 1,000 prisoners and several guns in our hands.

In Autre, the Germans who had succeeded in pushing on to south of Hoge and Antheuil, were driven back beyond both those points. On our right the enemy by accentuating his pressure, sought to gain the Matz Valley. Several violent attacks on Chevincourt were repulsed. The enemy gained a footing in Macheumont and Bethancourt, which are being bitterly disputed.

The Americans, south of the Oureq, in the morning brilliantly captured Belleau Wood, and 300 prisoners.

Our day bombing squadrons continued to work on Monday, despite bad weather. Groups of aeroplanes are flying low in most exposed points on the battlefield. They dropped projectiles on enemy concentrations, dispersing reinforcements and inflicting heavy losses. Several crews made several trips. Eight tons of explosives were thus dropped with the best results on the enemy rear. We bombed actively on Monday night, and twenty tons of projectiles were dropped on convoys, cantonments and stations, while two munition depots were blown up.

Four enemy aeroplanes were captured and a balloon was felled on Monday by chasers.

AMERICANS ADVANCE THEIR POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 12th.
4.5 a.m.

An American *communiqué* states:—North-westward of Chateau Thierry we again advanced our positions in Belleau Wood taking 250 prisoners.

STRENGTH OF FRENCH RESISTANCE DELIGHTS PARISIANS.

LONDON, June 12th.
7.5 a.m.

The newspapers state that it is foolish to attempt to minimise the significance of the enemy's gain in ground where every kilometre is most valuable, but point out that the Germans are very far from achieving the programme necessary to straighten their line. While the correspondents agree that the enemy sacrifices were greater than in any previous battle of the war. They state that for the first time indeed, since March, the enemy have been effectively counter-attacked with a swiftness which gives their storm troops no chance to rest.

One correspondent estimates that the Germans have thrown 100,000 new troops in the battle in the last 24 hours and six or eight divisions have already been withdrawn broken. Such is the price paid for the enemy's relentless pursuit after success.

That the enemy's reserves are not inexhaustible is proved by the fact that the Crown Prince has been already forced to borrow four divisions of Bavarian troops and it was through these that the enemy captured the villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur. Generally speaking, the battle position at present is, the French hold the centre but have fallen back a little on their right. The situation of the French between the Oise and the Aisne is becoming difficult as the wooded salient of which Noyon is the apex is endangered and the enemy is threatening the high road from Noyon to Compiègne. There will be much costly fighting however before the Germans succeed in reaching Compiègne. The strength of the French resistance has delighted the Parisians who, though confident that Paris will not be reached, are energetically pushing on preparations to defend the capital.

EARLIER CABLES.

MAGNIFICENT AFRICAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, June 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says that during the evening and night of June 10th the Germans attempted to enlarge the salient carved in our front by pushing forward both wings as well as the centre.

On the left the enemy has not made progress and has been driven back in places between Mery and Vignemont.

A magnificent counter-attack by native Africans, supported by Tanks, enabled us to retake Porte Farm, west of the Compiègne road, with the high ground north thereof and the neighbouring farm. We were checked and even thrown back on the right and in the centre.

The Germans have thrown in fresh masses on the left wing with a view to reaching the Oise.

The country here is wooded hills with deep ravines and lends itself readily to infiltration.

Our troops were operating in a narrow belt between the enemy's advancing line and the Oise and ran the risk of being cut off by the enemy reaching the bank south of them. Accordingly they are being gradually withdrawn to the river, where the enemy pursuing will find himself without cover in an open valley under the fire of our artillery and machine-guns.

ENEMY USES TANKS.

LONDON, June 11th.

According to Reuter's Correspondent at Paris, there is a slight advance of the enemy in the direction of Compiègne, due to the enemy's large number of tanks, which our artillery did not succeed in destroying in time.

ENEMY LOSSES EXTRA-ORDINARILY HEAVY.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.40 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—In the centre the Germans succeeded in cutting an obtuse salient out of our line with its furthest point at Bezons-sur-Matz. Their gain consists of a belt of ground 1,200 yards deep, which they are able to batter with their heavy trench artillery.

There is nothing discouraging about the results of the first day's fighting. The enemy's method of attack was the same as on March 27th, namely, a heavy gas bombardment for 41 hours, followed by an attack by closely-massed formations in great strength, with the object of swamping our line before our defence organisations could take effect.

The denseness of the enemy's formation was greater than previous attacks. His losses must have been extraordinarily heavy, for our guns had him at their mercy and did terrible execution.

Several anxious days are ahead. It is certain the enemy will make an extremely bitter fight for it, but he is paying the full price for every kilometre.

THE SCENE OF LATEST ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, June 10th.
4.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The scene of the latest offensive is the wooded hilly country bisected by the river Matz, which flowing south joins the Oise at Montmaur.

The enemy's principal progress yesterday was along the course of the Matz. Their first object probably being to reach the Oise and thereby take in the flank the whole French salient north of the Oise, which might result in our withdrawal to the south bank.

ENEMY CONTINUES PRESSURE.

PARIS, June 11th.

A *communiqué* states:—The enemy last evening and last night continued pressure in the direction of Estrées, Saint Denis and Ribecourt.

On the left our resistance was effective, the enemy being unable to capture Le Playron or Courcelles.

We recaptured the village Mery at ten o'clock last night.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

In chief the German effort is directed on the Belloy-Marque Eglise front.

A powerful attack with large effectives succeeded in driving us at first as far as Aronde, but our magnificent counter-attack threw back the enemy on the whole of this front and we restored our positions on the line south of Belloy-St. Maur and south of Marque Eglise and Vandeleucourt.

ENEMY ACCUMULATING GREAT FORCES.

On our right fierce fights occurred on the wooded hills north of Drealincourt. The enemy, who has accumulated great forces in this region has been able to reach Antoval, compelling us to carry our line of resistance to west and south of Ribecourt.

ENEMY'S PLAN OVER-AMBITIOUS.

Supposing the enemy's objective to be Paris, he, naturally, will begin by thrusting a powerful tangle south-westward down the Oise Valley and another westward from the Oureq line, thereby encircling the vast mass of Aigle, Compiègne, and Villers-Cotterets forests, which, being impregnable to a frontal attack, the enemy probably intends to pass north and south of these, bringing the tangles together. If this is the enemy's plan, it is over-ambitious and is impossible of accomplishment.

CONSTANT FIGHTING DEPLETES ENEMY RANKS.

As soon as this impossibility is realised the enemy's efforts will probably be directed towards Amiens or Calais.

Meanwhile his battalions are being depleted in the constant fighting from Noyon to Chateau Thierry, and from Vermeil to Rheims, and his reserves of manhood are declining.

Out of 200 prisoners taken during the first few days of June over one-fourth belonged to the 1910 class, and class 1920 made its appearance on the battlefield among the prisoners captured at Bligny, a considerable proportion being lads of this class.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

ADVANCING PAINFULLY YARD BY YARD.

LONDON, June 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the afternoon of June 10th, says that throughout the night and morning the battle raged along the new front, the attack continuing with unabated fury. On the wings the enemy were still held on practically the same line, despite persistent and reckless attempts to push on. On the extreme right, Pleumont, although almost in the first line, is still holding out, the French garrison having beaten off successive waves of German infantry. Mont Renaud is still ours.

FIGHTING OF THE BLOODIEST CHARACTER.

In the centre of the battlefield the enemy, by pouring in fresh battalions, has penetrated deeper into our line. The fighting is of the bloodiest character, the Franco-Germans fighting hand to hand over the ruins of every hamlet and farm. The enemy's loss has been extraordinarily heavy. This time the element of surprise was absent, and the enemy's dense masses have been exposed to the fire of our machine-guns and artillery for the past 36 hours. The Germans had to assemble behind the lines under our counter preparation fire, which had been sweeping the German rear three days before the battle.

PROLONGED AND DESPERATE STRUGGLE ANTICIPATED.

The enemy has 15 to 20 divisions in the attacking line, the divisional front being 2,000 yards behind the line. His reserves are ready to replace shattered divisions. A prolonged and desperate struggle must be anticipated; also the possibility of meeting a shock from General Hindenburg's disposable reserves before the enemy breaks off the battle.

PAYING THE FULL PRICE.

The enemy, instead of sweeping on victoriously as in the first days of the Aisne battle, is advancing painfully yard by yard, paying the full price for every step of the advance. The main effort is still the centre towards the Oise, with the object of turning the salient we hold in the enemy's line with its apex at Pont le Veque on the Oise and comprising Carlepont and Ourscamp Forest, in an angle in the bend of the river.

SEVEN MILES FROM THE STARTING POINT.

LONDON, June 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Monday evening, states that the enemy in the course of the day, at immense cost, succeeded in pushing his advance from 5 mile to three miles deeper into our front. At Marque Eglise, the southernmost point of his salient, he is about seven miles from the starting point of the previous morning.

Fighting with almost unprecedented fury, the Germans continue to attack in compact masses, which are mown down by gunfire, but others add still others follow. When a position is finally taken by the enemy as often as not it is promptly retaken by the French. In these counter-attacks the French invariably find the ground littered with German dead, often lying in heaps.

FOURTEEN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON PLEUMONT.

The little height called Pleumont, south of Lassigny, must be paved with enemy dead. It was held by dismounted cavalry. The last despatch-runners who got through from Pleumont before its fall say that they themselves saw fourteen unsuccessful German attacks on the hill, and there were others after they left.

It is estimated that the Germans engaged from 20 to 30 divisions. Up to the evening the enemy's advance was so slow that he has been able to bring up light artillery while the heavy guns were still firing in their old positions. The artillery strength accordingly was practically equal, although the French was very effective, their gunners being familiar with the ground.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE YEAR.

The fierceness of the fighting and the inflexible determination with which the enemy accepts his shocking losses show that he is determined to continue until complete victory or complete exhaustion. The decisive battle of the year is now being engaged.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN TORPEDO-BOATS ENGAGE AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP.

AN ENEMY VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED.

ROME, June 12th.

An official message states that two Italian torpedo-boats at dawn on Monday, near the Dalmatian Isles, attacked an Austrian naval division, consisting of two battleships of *Viribusuntis* type, which were protected by ten destroyers. Our torpedo-boats boldly passed the line of destroyers and hit the leading battleship with two and the other with one torpedo. They were chased by the destroyers. They returned safely to the base after badly damaging the enemy destroyer.

EARLIER CABLES.

INCREASED DESTRUCTION OF U-BOATS.

PARIS, June 11th.

Petit Parisien learns that since the last British and French official statements the rate of destruction of submarines has further improved. The month of May will prove still to have been more disastrous to the U-boats. One of the chief means of destruction which will be increasingly effective is the North Sea minefield, chiefly laid by the British.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 11th.

The Admiralty, in detailing ten raids having nine objectives in Belgium between June 6th and 9th inclusive, states that 15 tons of bombs were dropped. Five were started at Bruges docks and in the Mariaker and St. Denis-Westreus aerodromes. Four fires and two explosions occurred in the eastern basin of Bruges docks. Two direct hits on the Mole at Zeebrugge were obtained. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced, and the enemy aeroplanes were driven off. All our machines returned.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN SEAPLANES BOMB BRINDISI.

Rome, June 11th.

An Admiralty official report states:—A squadron of Austrian seaplanes flew over Brindisi on June 9th and dropped several bombs, which killed and wounded several persons.

Anti-aircraft guns and chaser-planes soon compelled the enemy to withdraw.

The enemy lost three machines, and the aviators were made prisoner.

British machines bombarded an aerodrome hangar at Cattaro.

Italian machines twice bombarded, with remarkable effectiveness, military establishments at Durazzo.

A steamer moored near the aerodrome at Cattaro was observed to be fired.

All the British and Italian machines returned without having sustained any injury.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCES THE PROGRAMME.

London, June 10th.

The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet will be held on June 11th, and the first meeting of the Imperial War Conference on June 12th, after which the meetings will be held on alternate days. Mr. Lloyd George presides at the former and Mr. Walter Long presides at the latter. The War Cabinet will have full powers to discuss and decide on matters concerning the war, while the Conference will be largely concerned with the later problems arising out of the war.

Several Overseas Ministers visited Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Walter Long yesterday.

SITUATION EXPLAINED.

London, June 11th.

It is understood that at to-day's meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet Mr. Lloyd George explained at great length the whole war situation. The chief subject at to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial War Conference will be the arrangement of the agenda.

LATER.

WHAT THE EMPIRE AND ITS DOMINIONS WANT.

London, June 12th.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on the Imperial War Cabinet Conference refers to the article of Mr. Arthur Henderson in its columns discussing our war aims as the concern of the War Cabinet.

The Daily Chronicle says:—"With the general proposition of disinterestedness which President Wilson laid down in feeling throughout British Empire is in accord. Neither the Empire nor any of its Dominions want territory for territory's sake. They are however not quite in the same situation as the United States. Had there been a German Mexico, a German West Indies, or a German Colombia before the war we may be fairly certain that America would not tolerate their renewal after the war and her objection would not infringe on her real disinterestedness any more than ours need in our present case. What our southern Dominions want is not territory for its own sake but as a security for the Monroe Doctrine for the southern hemisphere. A League of Nations would enhance such security, but he would be a bold prophet who could guarantee that it would render it superfluous."

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED.

London, June 11th.

The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet in 1918 commenced at noon to-day.

The Prime Minister welcomed the Delegates, and afterwards entertained them to luncheon.

THE FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

London, June 12th.

The Daily Express Lobbyist understands that the Dominions' Premiers intend to discuss the future of German colonies with the Home Government in the frankest manner. Mr. Hughes particularly is in earnest on this point. They want the Monroe Doctrine applied to their dominions.

The Daily News in an editorial says the control of raw material in future in the African Colonies must play the most important part in the Conference, but their consideration must take an account of wider interests than those of the British Commonwealth whose policy in re-settlement would and must conform to the policy of the American Commonwealth, than which there is no more urgent present need.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

Paris, June 11th.

A Committee has been appointed to organise the defence of the Capital.

THE WORK OF AMERICANS.

GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WAR.

London, June 11th.

The Times publishes an authorized description of the work of the Americans in France during the past eleven months. It says they are rapidly completing the longest and greatest scheme of communications ever used in warfare. "After a fortnight of solid travel I am convinced that what the Americans have accomplished will rank in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war. For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line of modern docks, where ships are now daily discharging men, war material, cars, and machinery. A huge new warehouse system, in addition to motor parks, cold storage plants, railway yards with tracks aggregating 200 miles. In the car assembly shop steel cars are being assembled at the rate of a complete train daily. Work is rapidly proceeding on a new 20,000 bed hospital, the largest yet constructed. There are also an immense artillery camp and a remount camp, where I saw several thousand horses. These port services have been so worked out that they are capable of almost unlimited expansion, which will be most important in pooling the Allied effort, for the American base ports may easily become main reserve centres distributing to the railroads everywhere on the front. The conditions were the same along the hundreds of miles of American communications which I visited."

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE W.A.A.CS.

London, June 10th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. C. Anderson asked—How many members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have been killed or injured abroad?

Mr. MacPherson replied—There have been killed eight, died of wounds one, and injured ten.

BOMBING OF BRITISH HOSPITALS.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks—How often during the past three weeks have the Germans bombed British hospitals on the north coast of France, and what are the casualties?

Mr. MacPherson replied—Sir Douglas Haig recently reported that from May 15th to June 1st the number of hospitals which had been attacked is seven. The total casualties resulting from these raids were: Killed, eleven officers and 318 men; five sisters, eight W.A.A.Cs., and six civilians. Wounded, 18 officers and 534 men, 11 sisters, seven W.A.A.Cs., and 75 civilians.

THE PRISONER IN THE TOWER.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ronald McNeill asked for information regarding the prisoner now in the Tower of London who came ashore from a German submarine on the west coast of Ireland.

A SOLICITOUS MEMBER.

London, June 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins stated that the matter of securing to the natives more adequate prices for palm-kernels and palm-oil is not being overlooked, notwithstanding the difficulty of the problem.

AWARDS TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

London, June 6th.

The Gazette announces among the birthday honours for distinguished service in connection with military operations in Egypt, the award of the Military Cross to Subadar Alimul, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Havildar Rur Singh, both of the Hongkong-Singapore Garrison Artillery.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOOD ECONOMY.

EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Paris, June 11th.

Sir Arthur Lee, Director-General of Food Production, has informed the London Correspondent of the Petit Parisien that Great Britain has economized a million and a half tons of food, representing a million and a half more Americans for war purposes.

THE TORPEDOED "KONIGIN REGENTES."

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN FLUSHING.

Amsterdam, June 11th.

The Telegraf's Flushing Correspondent reports that two German officers were to have attended the funeral of the purser of the Konigin Regentes, who died as a result of the torpedoing of the ship, but at the last moment leave for the journey was withdrawn. It is reported that this was due to the urgent request of the Police Superintendent, who regarded such a visit as undesirable in view of the anti-German spirit prevailing at Flushing.

SHORTAGE OF SILVER IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, June 11th.

There is a shortage of silver money in Holland owing to apparent illicit smelting of silver at over its nominal value, and the authorities threaten offenders with penalties.

THE TON FOR TON POLICY.

GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE TO THE IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

London, June 12th.

Sir Spencer Wilson, taking the chair at a meeting of the Imperial Maritime League's campaign to ensure the inclusion of the condition in the peace terms that the enemy Powers should surrender an amount of mercantile tonnage equal to the Allied tonnage sunk by the enemy had given an assurance to the League on the point.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

NOT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, June 11th.

The Daily Chronicle says it is now probable that the Irish question, as suggested by General Smuts, will be submitted to the Imperial Conference. The signs are that both Home Rule and Irish conscription have been side-tracked.

Sir George Reid, in a letter to the Morning Post, expresses the opinion that the submission of the Irish question to the Conference would go far to destroy the most valuable safeguard of Imperial unity and harmony.

AMERICA CONTRIBUTION IN MAN-POWER.

OVER 700,000 MEN ALREADY SENT TO FRANCE.

Washington, June 11th.

Mr. Baker, addressing a delegation of French Alpini, said that over 700,000 American soldiers had been sent to France.

WOMEN WORKERS AFTER THE WAR.

THE DOMINIONS AS AN OUTLET.

London, June 12th.

At a conference of women workers in London, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, presiding, said that large numbers of women and girls employed in war work would wish to find fresh fields of work in the Dominions after the war.

Lord Durham said the Government should interest itself more in emigration, especially the emigration of women, which had been much neglected. There would be a surplus of women labour after the war, and women should insist upon representation on the Emigration Board, which was really an Imperial organization. There should be greater cohesion among emigration societies, irrespective of their connection with any particular Dominion. Emigration would be an important part of any demobilisation scheme after the war.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

London, June 11th.

The Daily Express Correspondent at Dublin states that recruiting in Ireland will be carried on on the lines of a general election, with an extensive distribution of leaflets dealing with the pay of soldiers, allowances to dependents and the provision of land, and pictures on the national colours. Important progress has been made in enlisting the aid of the Nationalists. Mr. A. A. Lynch, M.P., has agreed to act as a recruiting officer, and prominent landlords have expressed their intention of raising battalions in their counties. A feature of the campaign will be marches by American Regiments with their priests.

GERMANS AS P.E.O.E. CANDIDATES.

London, June 11th.

According to the Turkish newspaper Yenidunya, the University of Istanbul has selected M. Lenin to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Other candidates were the Kaiser and von Hindenburg.

CONSCRIPTION IN EGYPT.

London, June 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Earl Winterton, Lord Robert Cecil promised that the suggestion to conscript Allied and British civilians in Egypt and the Sudan, would be immediately considered.

Regarding the question to conscript more Egyptians, Lord Robert said the Government were advised that it would be inadvisable at present to withdraw or amend the Proclamation of November 11th, 1914, by which Britain assumed the whole burden of the war as far as Egypt was concerned. Recruitment in Egypt, therefore, remained voluntary. A thorough recruiting campaign was operating with creditable results.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

PART OF RAILWAY OCCUPIED.

Amsterdam, June 11th.

A message from Keif states that 15,000 Czech-Slovaks in the Chelyabinsk region have occupied a part of the Siberian Railway and captured munitions. Soviet troops evacuated Chelyabinsk and concentrated near Slatoust, where they were defeated by Czechs. Other Czechs are near Samara.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S "GOOD FAITH."

New York, June 11th.

Mr. Lansing, in an address at the Union College, stated that the archives of the State Department disclosed that six weeks after Germany, arising out of the submarine of the hospital ships Sussex, gave the United States a solemn promise to cease ruthless submarine slaughter.

Count Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Berlin Foreign Office to advise him in ample time before the campaign recommenced in order that he might notify German merchant ships in American harbours to destroy their machinery, because it was anticipated that a renewal of ruthlessness would probably bring the United States into the war. "What a comment on Count Bernstorff's estimate of honour and good faith in his Government!"

Mr. Lansing said the war must be won completely. The task must not be left half done. We must not transmit to posterity a legacy of blood and misery.

STANDARDISATION OF CLOTHING.

London, June 12th.

At an exhibition of standard clothing at Bradford, Mr. Albert Illingworth, Postmaster-General, said that the 70 per cent. of the wool used in Great Britain was needed for official purposes. Still more would be needed to clothe the American Army. Standardisation would shortly be extended to hosiery and other textiles. The country's morale was better today than twelve months ago. Good suits were being supplied to discharged soldiers, costing less than two pounds each.

GREATER ALLIED CO-ORDINATION.

Washington, June 11th.

A plan for pooling all the resources of the United States and co-belligerents into one vast economic and war machine will soon be submitted to President Wilson. It is now in the hands of Mr. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, who has been conferring with members of the Cabinet and Allied representatives. It is understood that the plan urges great co-ordination of industrial effort and Allied financial requirements, also the elimination of duplication in manufacturing effort.

SHIPBUILDING OUTLOOK IN AMERICA.

New York, June 10th.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, speaking at Indiana, declared that by 1,920 American shipbuilding would aggregate 2,101 vessels of over 14,000,000 dead-weight tonnage. Five billion dollars would be required to carry out the present programme. He estimated that in 1919 the United States should turn out over 13,000,000 tons of shipping in one year. It was hoped in 1920 to establish a weekly passenger service between New York and both coasts of South America, and to also meet the trade requirements of Russia and China.

OBITUARY.

SIGNOR ARRIGO BOITO.

Milan, June 11th.

The death of Signor Arrigo Boito, the well-known poet, composer and librettist is announced.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 8th.

The silver market is steady.



BY ROYAL WARRANT
TO H.M. THE KING.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

"FACE TO FACE WITH KAISERISM" AFTER THE WAR.

[BY J. W. GERARD, FORMERLY AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN.]

In the final chapter of "Face to Face with Kaiserism," his new book on Germany, Mr. J. W. Gerard discusses the changes which he thinks will take place after the war throughout the world, particularly in Germany.

No one but a fortune teller or professional seer dares to predict the condition of the world after this war. Only mere suggestions can be thrown out, shadows of prophecy as to what may come. Will the tide of emigration turn from Europe and the United States to other countries, or will people of German birth and descent leave America to return to the Fatherland after the war?

I made it my business after I had learned German to talk to many of the plain people in Berlin and elsewhere to get their views. I found that the common soldiers, especially those representing the class of skilled workmen in the industrial centres, were almost unanimous in saying that after the war and at the first opportunity they intended to leave Germany, to turn from a country capable of perpetrating this calamity on the world, a country where they have been subject not alone to military service but to a cruel and oppressive caste system of discipline. I believe that Germany will enact laws against emigration and that there will be zones of espionage on all German frontiers designed to watch and keep back such Germans as may seek to escape to other countries.

In Austria even more stringent laws will be necessary to keep the unmarried males from leaving.

I know that experts of the United States Government believe at least three millions of Slovaks, Greeks, etc., will leave America after the war, taking with them the money they have earned for investment in new opportunities in the Old Country. With this view I cannot agree. The soil of the European continent is too poor, wages too small, hours too long, and distance for the military and caste systems too great, to tempt those who have tasted the equality and the freedom of America. Why to-day an ordinary coalminer in Pennsylvania can earn \$8,000 (21,000) a year—a sum greater than the pay of a Prussian or Austrian general—why should this miner go back to insult and slavery?

THE GERMAN WORKMAN.

German employers will never be able to grind down their workmen as before the war. The men who have fought in the trenches will return with a new feeling of independence, a new spirit of revolt against the caste prejudices, in disinclination to do the same work in the same hours and for the same wages. My tailor in Berlin told me that several of his men who had returned after being discharged from the Army because of some physical disability or wounds took an entirely different attitude, and that one of them, for example, had said to him: "Do not think that I have come back to work as before. I have the Iron Cross. I am a hero, and I do not propose again to be your ordinary dustman's slave." That is the new spirit which after the war will animate the deceived, hitherto down-trodden lower classes of Germany.

In our own country, the balance of political power may be held by the soldiers who are enlisted in the war and who, like the G.A.R.s after our Civil War, may doubtless organize not only for protection but for political purposes. And this great restless body of returned troops, veterans of wars beyond the seas, may change our whole foreign policy in a way of which we do not dream. We shall be a more warlike nation, less patient to bear insult, more ready for war, unless this war ends all wars.

The war after the war, in trade and commerce, may be long and bitter. The rivers of Germany are lined with ships of seven or eight thousand tons, many of them built or completed since the war, and Germany designs as her first play in this commercial war to seize the carrying trade of the world. The German exporter has lost his trade for years. Alliances have already been made in great industries, such as the dyestuff industry, in preparation for a sudden and sustained attack upon that new industry in America. Prices will be cut to far below the cost of production in order that the new industry of America fighting single handed against the single head German trust may be driven from the field. The German Government will take a practical hand in this contest, and only the combination of a tariff wall of defence can prevent the Americans, if each fights single handed and for his own end, from falling before the united, efficient, and bitter assault of German trade rivals.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The war has brought new power and new responsibility to women. Armed with the franchise they will demand not only equal rights but equal pay. In Great Britain alone before the war there were no fewer than five hundred thousand women workers where now over five million carry the burden even of the war industries of the country.

Unless the war ends with a victory so decisive for the Allies that an era of universal peace shall dawn for the world, each nation will constitute itself an armed camp, fearing always that the German, with his lust for war and conquest, will again terrorize the world by a sudden assault. And a necessary sequence of this preparation for war will be the desire of each nation to be self-sufficient, to produce within itself those materials indispensable for the waging of war.

Capital will be wasted because each nation will store up quantities of these materials necessary to war which it is compelled to import from other countries. For instance, Germany will always carry great stocks of grain and of fats, of copper and cotton and wool, all of these materials for the lack of which she suffered during the present war.

In my first book I touched on the change in the industrial system that will be brought about by the socialized buying, and selling introduced first by Germany, and which must be copied by the other nations if they desire to compete on equal terms with that country. In Germany for several years after the war, at least, and perhaps as a permanent regulation, the purchase of all luxuries outside of Germany will be forbidden because of the desire to keep German gold and credits at home.

THE CHEAPEST MARKET.

Germans have even stated to me that they do not fear in a trade war any prejudice created against them in other countries by their actions during this war. They say that a man always will buy where he can buy the cheapest, and that however much a merchant may hate the Germans after the war, if he can buy the goods he wants for his use from Germany at a cheaper rate than anywhere else, he will forget his prejudices in the interest of his pocket-book.

This is a question which each reader will have to solve for himself. Personally, I believe that in England, in France, and in America, too, if the war should last a long time, the prejudice against Germany, trickery and brutality in war, will become so great that many a merchant will prefer to lose a little money rather than deal with German sellers. However, the appeal of the pocket-book is always so earnest and so insistent that the Germans may be right in the view that financial considerations will weigh down the balance as against the prejudice engendered in this struggle. And if there comes a change of Government in Germany, if the Hohenzollerns no longer control or if in a liberated Germany the Ministers are responsible to a popular Parliament, then the commercial prejudice certainly will not last long. The boycott of Germany for 50 years suggested by the American Chamber of Commerce is a most powerful weapon.

And why, if it is to continue after this war, should we contribute to German trade profits, and consequently to German preparations for another war? The nations of the Allies must reckon, with the bitter, bitter hate felt for them by the whole German people—and only one who has been in Germany since the war can realize its intensity.

GERMAN BARBARITIES.

One great factor in forcing a change of Government will be the desire of the individual German after the war to say that the Government of his country existing then is not the Government that ordered the shooting of Edith Cavell, the enslavement of the women and girls of Northern France, the deportation of the prison camps, the burning of Louvain, and all the other countless barbarities and cruelties ordered by the German military commanders.

Imagine after this war in some distant island, perhaps a Frenchman, an Englishman, an American, a Portuguese, an Italian all seated at the dining table of a little hotel. A German comes in and seeks to join them. Will he be treated on an equality? Will he be taken into their society? Or will he be treated as a leper and a pariah? The German will wish to be in a position to say: "Why, gentlemen, I was against all these cruelties. I was against the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and the murder of its women and children. I was against the starving of Poland and the slaughter of the Armenians and the crucifixion of prisoners, and we, Germans, have thrown out the Government that was responsible for these horrors." Stronger than any other consideration will be the desire of the German to repudiate these acts which have made the German of to-day a Cain among the nations—an outcast branded with the mark of shame.

TRUSTS.

Just as to-day it is not isolated armies, but whole peoples in arms, that are opposed, so in the war of commerce after the war not single producers and exporters, corporations, or individuals, but whole nations will meet in the markets of the world. Germany has favoured trusts—controlling prices and unfair competition—and we shall encounter in buying and in selling the whole German nation ranked behind their Central Buying Company in buying and their Central Selling Company in selling. Isolated firms and individuals cannot on our side cope with such an offensive—but we are hampered in effectiveness by the so-called Sherman law—a law from which England is free.

Great changes are coming in the social structure of the world. We are on the threshold of a great readjustment. Whatever else our entrance into the war may accomplish, let us hope that it will have made of us a nation with the throbs of a single patriotism and the steady pulse of an energetic efficiency that shall not merely seek in honest rivalry to compete with other nations, but in an enlightened and helpful way shall strive truly to heal a wounded civilization in the God-given days of peace.—Times.

TWO GREAT CONSPIRACIES.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Church Association at Caxton Hall, recently, Canon G. Osborne Troop said that two conspiracies were imperilling the people of Great Britain. One was Germany, and the other the Roman hierarchy. They had seen the effect of the letter in Quebec, Australia, and now in England. Those two great conspiracies were striving together from different points of view for the one supreme purpose of robbing the world of its freedom, and all who were in league with them were real enemies of freedom, whether in England or in Germany. It was inconceivable that either Germany or the Papacy could win through. They were building on a rotten foundation, which sooner or later would bring them to their doom.

BRIGADIER WHO CLOSED A GAP.

THE STORY OF THE SCRATCH FORCE.

The following narrative refers to the feats of General Sandeman-Carey's force, which were mentioned in our telegrams last month. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe writes from France:

Now that the British Correspondents with the Armies in France have been permitted to tell that in the last days of March the French troops came to the relief of our front to the south of the Somme, there can be no harm in my giving some account of the gallant way in which that front was held by its thin khaki line of defenders.

Among all the episodes of that difficult and dangerous period which followed the overwhelming assault upon us, none is more picturesque than this, none illustrates more vividly the character of open warfare, and few reflect finer credit on British pluck and doggedness in the face of heavy odds.

The story begins on the sixth day of the battle, Tuesday, March 26th. After the Germans had entered Albert on the north of the Somme and Roye on the south, and were advancing rapidly along the river itself, there was a perilously weak sector in our front. This sector began at the river near Sailly-Laurette and extended south-westerly down to about the little stream called the Luce.

It was urgent that it should be strengthened, but I believe there was a difficulty in finding troops immediately available for the purpose. There was no time to lose. If we had not been so strong in the air that we kept the German aeroplanes from scouting over our lines and discovering our weak spot the enemy might have been pouring through already. Next day a division certainly pushed forward patrols to test our strength, would find a chance to get through, and would at once take advantage of it.

At 2 a.m. orders were given for creating a composite force and employing it to strengthen the line running through Hamel to the wood of Hangard until the French relief appeared. This could not be expected for at least three days, probably more, and the troops to be sent would be of necessity a scratch lot. But they were Englishmen and they would be told how much depended upon them. There was no doubt in anybody's mind that they would hold on grimly so long as breath remained in their bodies.

First it was necessary to appoint a commander. He must be a man of energy, initiative, rapid decision; also one who would give the men confidence in his leadership. These qualities were found in an artillery general, and the emergency unit was named after him.

ODD MEN'S RESPONSE.

Before daylight the rounding-up of men for the new force had begun. The labour battalions in the neighbourhood were called upon, and every case responded with alacrity. There was an infantry training school at hand. This furnished a respectable contingent both of officers and men, electricians and signallers, Royal Engineer field companies, and a party of United States engineers. Men engaged in all the various jobs which have to be done behind the lines were quickly made up into companies and battalions.

By noon they were ready to march and at two o'clock in the afternoon they had already started digging scratch positions for themselves, machine-gun emplacements, and so forth.

I should have mentioned that some fifty troops from a cavalry regiment were allotted to the Force, which henceforward is spelt with a capital F and that it was given some guns, but these guns it had to yield up again immediately. There was even greater need of them elsewhere.

It was not until it had been in the field for some little time that the Force was able to get artillery. As soon as they had it they certainly used it to good advantage. To that I can bear witness from seeing the batteries at work, but in the beginning it was the men who held the enemy back with their bodies and with the line British spirit of them, and under their active commander secured the situation so far as this particular peril was concerned. But for them the enemy might have pushed through into Amiens.

BENT BUT NOT BROKEN.

The attacks upon this part of the front were frequent and vigorous, but the scratch battalions fought stubbornly, and though they had to yield some ground they made the enemy pay dearly for it. Nor was anything gained by the Germans in the way of territory in spite of their efforts. Once our men were in a hard place. The large forces pressed them back so that their line bent south-westward of Villers-Bretonneux (81 miles east of Amiens). Not being seasoned troops—most of them, indeed, not having any experience of this kind before—they could not have been severely blamed if they had broken under the fierce pressure. They did nothing of the sort. They did begin to fall back, but fighting all the time, and luckily at this critical moment other British troops, cavalry and infantry, were sent to help them. Thus the line was restored.

I chased upon the Force after it had been "sticking it" for four days. The men were in good heart; the batteries were pounding the Boche most effectively on the skyline; stretcher-bearers could be seen at their devoted work somewhere about the battlefield. Their general was (Continued at foot of next Column.)

AFTER THE WAR.

PREMIER'S ASPIRATIONS.

A private deputation from the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee waited upon the Prime Minister at 10, Downing-street, and presented for his consideration a number of resolutions passed at the Blackpool Trade Congress. In his reply, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

I am entirely in agreement that these problems of child welfare should not be looked at from the point of view of the advantages conferred upon individuals, but from the point of view of the benefit to the State—that the State should be regarded as the guardian of the child and that the well-being of the State depends entirely upon the well-being of the child. The well-being of the State in future generations depends upon the well-being of the child in the present generation; and I do not think we have in the past considered the great problem of child welfare altogether from that standpoint. But we are living in times when the burden of the State is of a colossal character, and we must deal with this question of pensions to mothers and other people, and the amendment of the Old Age Pensions Act, from the point of view that they resolve themselves into great cash demands upon an impoverished State.

As to the suggested increase of old age pensions, I have already stated my view. I could not give you any encouragement in respect to this very comprehensive and very expensive proposal, which would give a pension to men at sixty on the assumption that at that age they ought to retire from their labours, as one which this or any other Government could take into practical consideration. Besides, as I am approaching that age myself I shrink from the idea that I shall be an old dodderer only fit for a pension of 10s. per week when I am sixty years old.

The idea in this resolution certainly seems to me that I ought to be put upon the shelf on reaching that period of my life, and for that reason alone I am not in the least inclined to be a "sixty-years-of-age" man for the purposes of the old-age pension.

NATIONALISATION PROPOSALS.

When you get on to the subject of the nationalisation of railways and canals, here I must say I am in very complete sympathy with the speeches and the general character of the proposals put forward. The last thing I did at the Board of Trade was to summon a meeting of the railway managers and railway societies to consider a great nationalisation scheme which could be worked through with the consent of the companies and the men; and I remember well that I looked forward with considerable satisfaction to the fact that the credit of the State would enable you to pay lower interest for borrowed capital, pay better wages to the workers on the railways, and provide better facilities for the travelling and the trading public. Under the old system you have an excess of trains serving one district on account of competition, but if you go to another district you are entirely in the hands of one railway, and there is a shortage of facilities. 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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and OAPR TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and OAPR TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KLEPPNER & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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or to Russ & Co., Canton

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUIOHOW"	On 16th June, Noon.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"HWAH KUET"	On 18th June, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 18th June, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SULIANG"	On 20th June, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	On 22nd June, 3 P.M.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND R. T. S. N.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG,"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	13th June at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Sept. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	21st June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (see Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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are also fitted with excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID BASSEON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	from	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at MARSEILLES if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 TONS	SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 16,000 TONS	SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 TONS	FRI. 14th June 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU 12,600 TONS	SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON via LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYACHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS. 20th June, at 11 A.M.

‡ KATORI MARU ... FRI. 19th July, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila and/or Moji

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MORI, Manager

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 22nd June
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 16th July
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 12th
ANYO MARU	18,600	Sept. 6th
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGU, MANAGER,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months

For full particulars regarding sailings apply to

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at Intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU"	WED. DAY.	26th June, at 3 P.M.
"MAN-DA MARU"	WED. DAY.	17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Davao and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf

Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th June, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSEHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 20th June, at 3 P.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

C. H. HETTER, Freight and Passage Agent,
Prater's Buildings, 100 House Street.

